

Daugherty: Stop the Coal Strike

THE coal operators are wrong. They have brought on a strike which they deserve to lose. The public opinion of the country, as fast as it becomes enlightened, is turning against them.

The great issue is the contest between the United Mine Workers and the operators in the central competitive field—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania—where most of the bituminous coal is produced.

For twenty years representatives of the operators and miners in this great area have met in a single conference and made successive contracts covering wages and working conditions.

The miners have been eager to meet and confer regarding renewal of the last contract. The operators refuse, although the contract provides for such conference and renewal.

An INTERSTATE joint conference shall be held prior to April 1, 1922, the time and place of holding such meeting to be referred to a committee of two operators and two miners from each State herein represented, together with the international officers of the United Mine Workers' Association.

That is, there is a specific contract to hold an INTERSTATE conference—like all previous ones—covering ALL States in the competitive field.

Mine owners will not so confer. They will only confer State by State, four separate conferences. They want to break their contract and break the miners up into four groups, thus shattering their strength. The mine owners know that the miners' finances are low because of the terrible period of slack employment they went through in 1921. MINE OWNERS WANT THIS STRIKE NOW.

Miners and public, now on the same side, don't want the strike. Are we helpless? No. A court injunction can be obtained to force operators to carry out their contract and confer.

The women garment workers in New York last year by injunction prevented their employers from breaking a contract and declaring a wage cut before the time limit of the existing wage scale. The workers won.

Just so the miners, by injunction, could have forced the operators into a conference. The miners have not taken this action, perhaps from ignorance, perhaps because, following Sam Gompers, they will not touch the injunction—an instrument always used against labor—on the ground that union use of the injunction means union sanction of the injunction as an institution.

All right. But there is a third party to this contract, the breach of which means the insufferable interruption of our chief national public utility. That third party is the public.

The injunction is used to prevent irreparable harm. Attorney General Daugherty, why not have the injunction so used today, to prevent irreparable harm to us, the public, the silent partner in the bituminous coal contract?

Mr. Daugherty, the miners say you would proceed quickly enough against them if they were causing this strike. They recall how the injunction power of the courts was used to deprive them of their leaders and end their strike in 1919. Is there one law, one Department of Justice, for the rich operators, another for the poor miners?

Enjoin the operators to carry out their contract.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CAN STOP THIS STRIKE IF IT WANTS TO.

Democracy's Better Tools

IF democracy is "the organization of society on the basis of respect for the individual," how near do Americans come politically to meeting this test?

Humans, all know, are not equal in capacity. America began, however, promising equality of rights. Is that promise fulfilled?

In one place, only—the ballot box. There, barring frauds and tricks, voters register equally. But the minute the polls close, inequality resumes.

In theory, when a poll has been taken and a majority announced, this will of the people should become the law of the land.

But in practice all know there are enormous barriers.

For example, by a 7,000,000 plurality Americans in 1920 voted against entangling alliances, yet the intrigues to entangle us went right on, many of our elected servants assisting.

Both major parties promised a bonus; in State after State the people by great majorities assented. But a thin upper crust of tax dodging wealth objects and the bonus still hangs fire.

At least seven Americans in every ten want honest service from the public utilities, with no picking of the people's pockets. But the three who thrive on pillage either capture the lawmakers, the executives or, when necessary, the judges.

In every conflict between the people and the profiteers you always find a judge ready to do what the latter desire.

If he is an elective judge you must wait a long time to displace him. If, as is always the fact in the big cases, he is an appointed judge, serving for life, you are helpless.

So we see that the political organization of our society is on the basis of respect for the average individual only a few minutes of each year, whereas during the remainder of the time it is geared to serve the rich, the powerful, the unscrupulous, never numbering more than fifteen to thirty per cent.

To make our democracy more democratic we need better democratic tools—

The Initiative, by which we can propose laws when our elected agents balk;

The Referendum, by which we can review laws when our elected agents blunder; and

The Recall, by which we can fire agents we no longer trust.

Especially those life appointed judges, most of whom, except nominally, never have been OUR agents at all.

Parties in Ireland

WITH the campaign for representation in the first Parliament of the Irish Free State, interest centers on the political character of the members of that historic body.

That there will be three parties is reasonably certain. The attitude of Eamonn De Valera and his followers makes it certain there will be a Republican party in the country and Republican members in the Parliament. There is precedent for this in the South African Union, where General Hertzog leads the Republican or secessionist minority against the Union forces led by Gen. Jan Smuts.

In the division of political forces in Ireland enemies of the Irish Free State will profess to see vindication of the old calumny that the "Irish always fight among themselves." They forget that division into parties and political combinations is a sure sign of virility. They also forget that in every civilized country there are political parties and that the existence of such parties is essential to stable government.

ASLEEP ON THE JOB

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BOY, PAGE OPPORTUNITY

By S. E. KISER.

As for opportunities, there are ten today for every one there was sixty years ago.—John D. Rockefeller.

OPPORTUNITY is knocking, as she never knocked before; Can't you hear the clatter-clatter where she batters at your door? Why work on in gloomy niches, or exist by hook and crook. When the paths that lead to riches may be found by all who look? Let us cease, then, to be noodles; it must be an easy trick To be getting cash in oodles where the chances are so thick.

THERE is wealth in countless millions that is waiting to be made; All we have to do is get it. Why be lagging or afraid? You can have a Bradstreet rating; there are books that tell you how; At the corner Fame is waiting with a wreath to fit your brow. If you're dwelling in a hovel choose a palace while you can; Throw away your pick and shovel and become a wealthy man.

THERE are chances in large clusters still neglected everywhere; Don't continue to sell shoestrings, but become a millionaire. It is foolish to be hauling goods around for little pay; Opportunity is calling; put your overalls away! All you need to do is hurry to the chance awaiting you, And thereafter cease to worry when the rent you pay is due.

OPPORTUNITY is wearing pathways up and down the land; If you still must earn your living it's your own fault, understand! Men who know are advertising how to work you to success; It is—honestly—surprising that men work on, more or less. Banish trouble from your glances; be a millionaire, my lad; You, remember, have ten chances to the one that John D. had.

PARTNERSHIP SPIRIT.

Many couples are not congenial because one will not become interested in the work that the other is doing.

It is quite natural for a husband or a wife to seek advice, to express ideas which will get information and help from those interested in their line.

Often if the husband or the wife is not interested one or the other gets to drifting toward some one of similar tastes who will listen interestedly.

The first breaches in the homes of many couples have come about as the result of lack of sympathetic interest between the husband and wife.

Perhaps a man should not "talk shop" in his home, but if he feels he must talk with someone about his work he should feel that he has at least an attentive listener in his wife.

If a wife wants to talk things over with someone she ought to feel privileged to talk with her husband and get a sympathetic response.

At times every person feels the need of advice, discussion of points pro and con with another mind, to get a better viewpoint. There is not enough partnership spirit in some homes.

How about your own home in this respect?

GRIFTER APPENDIX

By "BUGS" BAER.

Number One.
GRIFTER SONG—There's one broken arch for every heel on Broadway.

REDICK—Anything sensible.

RIGHTO—Anything foolish.

SILL—Fellow or sister grifter.

ANOTHER MULE IN STALL—Girl run off with handsome stranger.

AN EMPTY—An empty is hobo jargon for unloaded freight car where he can park himself for transcontinental tour. Grifters use same expression for girl without an escort.

RAIN CHECK—Grifter uses this code dispatch for stealing money out of girl's pocketbook at dance. Plunder enables him to attend dance next night.

WHY HAVEN'T WE MET BEFORE?—Grifter's opening remark when meeting absolutely strange empty.

HEEL-AND-TOE—Redick empty who professes walking to a motor ride.

Do You Know—

Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 in gold and its name changed from Russian America. Following the custom of Russia, the fur-seal industry was leased for a period of twenty years—1870-1890—and during this time paid to the Government in rentals and royalties \$350,000. The import duty on dressed sealkins brought back from London for use in the United States was more than \$12,000,000, making the total \$13,000,000, nearly twice the cost of Alaska. The industry was leased for the following twenty years, but the herd had decreased, and, although the price of seal skins had risen, the income was less than half the former amount.

The Bureau of Standards states that there is no known substance which is an insulator for magnetism.

When the earth's shadow falls on the moon it causes a partial or total eclipse. The moon is a dark, opaque body. The half turned toward the sun is always bright; the other half is unilluminated and, therefore, usually invisible. While the moon is going once completely round the earth, different regions of this illuminated half are turned toward us; hence its phases.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

(Copyright, 1922.)

By K. C. B.

"IT MUST be."

"THAT YOU'RE getting old."

"AND A little crabby."

I SAID to myself.

JUST A moment ago.

FOR SITTING here.

IN THE sunny room.

WHERE I do my work.

I'VE BEEN disturbed.

BY SOME little kids.

WHO ARE at play.

IN THE court outside.

AND I was surprised.

THEY SHOULD bother me.

FOR YESTERDAY.

AND THE day before.

THEY PLAYED out there.

AND YELLED a lot.

AND LAUGHED a lot.

AND I wasn't disturbed.

IN THE very least.

AND I'VE wondered why.

I SHOULD have changed.

AND I'VE figured it out.

AND THE reason is.

THAT TWO of the kids.

SHOWED UP to-day.

WITH SOME man-made things.

THAT SOMEONE invented.

TO ENRICH himself.

AND PUT them in stores.

AND PARENTS bought them.

AND TOOK them home.

AND SHOWED the kids.

HOW TO rattle them.

AND SCREECH with them.

ON THE neighbors' ears.

AND SO it is.

IF I'M disturbed.

IT ISN'T the kids.

WHO ARE doing it.

NOT HALF so much.

AS THE grown-ups.

BUT NEVERTHELESS.

IT IS the kids.

WHO GET the blame.

AND IF I had the guy.

WHO INVENTED the things.

THEY'RE WHANGING on.

THIS VERY minute.

I'D MAKE him eat 'em.

AND THEY'RE made of tin.

AND PAINTED green.



I THANK you.

A pessimist is a man who wears a belt as well as braces.—Bishop of St. Albans.

Fine Baby's Freckled Mother

THIS is a sermon about protecting yourselves from colds, and especially ABOUT PROTECTING YOUR CHILDREN.

There is a foolish tendency to make light of coughs and colds. It is a tendency dangerous as well as foolish, for more than half of all deaths are due to colds, directly or indirectly.

A series of colds will weaken the system, lower vitality and open the way for diseases of all kinds. In addition to that, the cold is the beginning of consumption very often, and you know that consumption means death to more than two hundred thousand people in the United States every year.

A thin young woman got into the street car carrying in her arms a heavy, fat, beautiful baby. A sudden moving of the car overbalanced the tired young mother, but, fortunately, two or three of the passengers caught her and the baby and dropped them safely into a seat.

Then the other human beings studied sympathetically and affectionately the earnest young woman with her whole mind on the heavy, red-cheeked, good-natured baby, less than a year old. The mother's face was reproduced in that of the child. But the mother's face was tired, anxious. Her body was thin. Her face, covered with freckles, told that she had been wisely staying out in the air with that wonderful baby. It was evident that all her thoughts and energies were devoted to the child, that held in its arms a doll, of itself enough of a load for the frail mother.

The serious mistake which this mother made—and which thousands make every day—was this:

She had a cold; she was nervous and self-conscious. And when she coughed she turned her head downward, away from the passengers, and coughed in the direction of her baby on her lap.

As a consequence it is absolutely certain that the child, unless its vitality is proof against everything, WILL CATCH THAT MOTHER'S COLD AND SUFFER FROM IT.

How often have you seen women do this as they carry children, turning their heads downward in coughing, and running the risk of giving to their children a cold that may be dangerous—even fatal.

A mother with a severe cold should protect her child against that cold as she would against smallpox. If one of the children has a bad cold it should be kept isolated from the others, and it should be made to understand fully the danger from colds and the way to avoid catching them.

You know that the cold is caused by a germ which lodges on the surface of the mucous membrane in the nose, the throat or further down in the lungs or the passages leading to them.

Coughing and sneezing represent NATURE'S EFFORT TO GET RID OF THESE GERMS. With every coughing fit the germs are expelled in great numbers. And nothing is more dangerous than to expose young children to contamination from such a source.

It has been shown that a public speaker with a bad cold can infect people thirty feet away from the platform. One individual coughing carelessly on one side of a car can easily give a cold to all the people on the opposite seats.

Of course, in our ignorant kind of civilization we are all of us exposed to all sorts of diseases constantly.

But parents—mothers—should realize the danger of colds to their children and protect them from themselves and from others.

No mother, if she had smallpox, would go near a child. She should be just as careful of any cold as she would of smallpox.

This is the time of the year when colds fasten themselves upon the system and last for a long time. It is the time of the year when foolish, sudden changes of clothing expose young and old to chills and all their bad results.

We hope that the earnest, nervous, conscientious, thin, freckled young mother with the big, fine baby will see this advice and take it in good part—and that many other mothers will do the same.

What Does It Mean?

THIS country is in a Four-Power, four-cornered treaty concerning the Pacific Ocean and the lands that various nations own there. Just exactly what that treaty means we shall of course not know for some time. Senators seem uncertain, but here and there some things come to the surface.

Senator Underwood, who sat in the conference has made clear his belief that if Russia should make an attack upon the Isle of Sakhalin, in the next ten years, Russia would have to deal not only with Japan, but also with Great Britain, France and THE UNITED STATES.

When asked how the United States would be involved, his answer was, "Not NECESSARILY in war." For this country to be involved "necessarily" or otherwise in war with Russia, in case Russia should attack Japan, to get even for Japanese activity in Siberia, would be more interesting than gratifying.